

TRUKS TO STAY UNDER SHADOW OF ALLIED GUNS Treaty Assures Protection of Christians and Freedom of the Straits.

INDEPENDENT ARMENIA Premier Defends Decision of Council in Commons—Ceil Urges Revision.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Liberals and Laborites, with Lord Robert Cecil in accord, demanded the expulsion of the Turk from Europe in a debate in the House of Commons to-day, while Lloyd George defended the decision to let the Turk remain in Constantinople on the ground that it would assure a better international balance.

The Evening Standard says the provisions of the new Turkish treaty include the following: The claims of Greece regarding Thrace have been conceded; Greece will retain Smyrna under the suzerainty of Turkey in principle.

Very stringent financial clauses have been decided on to supervise the whole of Turkey's resources. Cilicia probably will be placed under a mandate from France, and an independent Armenia is contemplated, including a republic of Erivan and parts of northern Armenia, within lines drawn up by a boundary commission.

The Turks will remain in Constantinople, but stringent regulations have been agreed to. Pact With Russia Ended. The decision not to oust Turkey from Constantinople was reached by the Allied Supreme Council only after long consideration of the difficulties in the Turkish situation, Mr. Lloyd George told the House of Commons. The decision, said the Premier, was a balance of advantages and disadvantages, and it was upon this balance, and after weighing carefully all the arguments pro and con, that the Council concluded that on the whole the better course for achieving the common end was to retain the Turk in the capital on the Bosphorus.

Referring to the agreement made early in the war under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd George said this agreement had ended, so far as Russia was concerned, by the revolution of 1917 and the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He reiterated his pledge that there would be "a different porter at the gates," however, it would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of those gates to a people who had betrayed their trust, he declared, and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships.

The Premier referred to the "perfectly elaborate pledge" given by the British Government in January, 1918, in which it was stated that Great Britain was fighting to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, subject to the Straits being internationalized and neutralized. He remarked parenthetically that this was what would be done with the Straits.

Reassurance in India. This pledge, he explained, was not an offer to the Turks or the Germans but was made to reassure the Hindu, Mohammedan and the Mohammedans of India. He pointed out that Great Britain was the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world, and that the Government's statement of its war aims had had an increase in recruiting in India at a time when Great Britain was making a special effort to raise troops.

The influence which had decided the peace conference to retain the Turks in Constantinople, the Premier continued, "came from India. The two peace delegates of India at Paris, neither of whom was a Mohammedan, had declared that unless the Allies retained the Turks in Constantinople their action would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire." The Premier informed the House, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that nothing could be more damaging to British prestige than to let the Turk feel that Great Britain did not keep her word.

Let us examine our legitimate and main peace aims in Turkey," the Premier went on. "The first is the freedom of the Straits. The second is the setting of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman army. The third is the preservation for the Turks of self-government in communities which are mainly Turkish, subject to two most important reservations: the first of which is that there must be adequate safeguards within our power of protecting minorities that have been oppressed by the Turks. The second is that the Turk must be deprived of his power of vetoing the development of the rich lands of the Mediterranean. These are the main objects of the peace."

Straits' Freedom Assured. Mr. Lloyd George explained that the freedom of the straits would be assured because all of Turkey's forts would be garrisoned, she would have no troops within reach and would not be permitted to have a navy, while the Allies would surround the straits. The only alternative, he said, was an international military government of Constantinople and all the surrounding territory, which would be unsatisfactory and costly to the Allies.

The Premier said he was afraid that underneath the movement for expulsion of the Turk there was something of the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent. If the Mohammedans believed that the terms were dictated for the purpose of lowering the Prophet's flag before the East, Christendom he declared, it would be fatal to the British Government in the East, and it was unworthy that the purpose be achieved by force.

Expressing regret that America had not taken a mandate, Mr. Lloyd George said: "For the moment, America must be reckoned as entirely out of any arrangement we can contemplate for the Government of Turkey and the protection of Christian minorities." He concluded with a picture of the man that was?

tended that every precaution had been taken in the treaty for the protection of Christians in the future, because any decree authorizing persecution of Christians would be signed under the menace of British, French and Italian guns. The Premier said he believed the Armenians would be safer from such persecution with the Turks in Constantinople under the menace of allied guns than if the Turkish Government were in Asia Minor, where the nearest allied garrisons would be hundreds of miles away.

Urges Control Through League. Much difference of opinion was shown in the debate. Sir Donald Maclean and many other Liberals and Laborites generally favored the expulsion of the Turks on the ground that Constantinople was a fruitful source of international disputes and because of the crimes and misrule of the Turkish Government. Lord Robert Cecil strongly urged that advantage be taken of the present favorable opportunity to expel the Turkish Government. It must go sooner or later, he declared, and he earnestly appealed to Premier Lloyd George to influence the Supreme Council to reverse its decision in the matter and remove the blot from the treaty.

In his opinion it was not necessary to expel the Turkish Government, and even the Sultan might remain—but they must get rid of the Sultan's Porte, which had been associated with the Turkish intrigues and crimes in history, and would always be a breeding ground of international disputes and misunderstandings such as had indirectly led to the late war. He advocated control of Constantinople by the League of Nations.

James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said there was a suspicion that it was a matter of course for Lloyd George to be behind the present agitation, but a gang of international financiers who were always intriguing with regard to Constantinople. William Anderson and other Laborites did not object to the caliphate remaining in Constantinople, but believed that a league of control should replace the Porte.

ARMY CUTS FOUGHT IN FRENCH CHAMBER Winner of Battle of Nancy Urges Adequate Force.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The strength of the French army came up in debate in the Chamber to-day on a bill introduced by Paul Boncour, providing that only one year's contingent, about 250,000 men, be retained in active service at the same time. Edouard de Castelnau, winner of the battle of Nancy, making his debut on the speaker's stand, received an ovation after a tribute to the French soldiers, in which he cried: "History will say that without the French army and without its corps of officers the Entente would not have won the war."

Gen. de Castelnau was loudly applauded when he said: "Whether Germany disarms or not it is her affair, but if she does not disarm it is our affair. It is necessary that the idea enter the German mind that we are not willing, she must carry out the treaty she has signed."

Ex-Premier Briand also spoke against the bill introduced by Boncour.

NICHOLAS AND WIFE VISIT ITALY'S QUEEN Socialist Organ Denounces Supreme Council.

Rome, Feb. 26.—Former Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and his wife, the latter a sister of the Queen of Italy, are guests of the Italian sovereigns here and are taking the train to Rome in the attitude of the Entente Powers toward Russia. The Assolvi, the Socialist organ, calls the decision of the Supreme Council with regard to Russia as "hypocritical." It declares that the communication issued concerning the relations with Russia is composed of "incoherent phrases which regard the necessary capitulations of certain inevitable capitulations."

"It is grotesque," the newspaper continues, "especially when, after having denounced the methods of the Soviet, it now urges the necessity to send a mission to Russia to study and learn the situation there."

BILL PASSES SECOND READING. No Division in Commons on Insurance Measure.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The insurance bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday without a division, although a great deal of opposition was shown in the measure by the Labor party. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Boncour, is extended on a contributory basis to virtually the whole of the employed population between the ages of 16 and 70. Industries may be exempt from the provisions of the bill by setting up special schemes affording equal or greater benefits.

The only important exceptions to the operation of the measure are agricultural workers and servants. In Ireland it applies to the only workers in trades already insured under the existing acts.

The bill provides benefits of fifteen shillings a week for men and twelve shillings for women. The employers and workers will contribute the same amounts, the men threepence and the women twopenny halfpenny, with the State supplying its one-third. It is estimated that nearly twelve million persons will be affected, and that the annual cost to the State will be between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, as against £1,250,000 at present.

SERBIAN ATTACK DISCREDITED Reported Attempt on Life of Prince Regent Unconfirmed.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Serbian Legation was incredulous yesterday regarding the report of Wednesday that an attempt had been made to assassinate Prince Regent Alexander and Premier Protitch. It was said the latest official telegrams from Belgrade, which were dated Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, did not mention attacks on the Prince Regent and the Premier.

The Premier said he was afraid that underneath the movement for expulsion of the Turk there was something of the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent. If the Mohammedans believed that the terms were dictated for the purpose of lowering the Prophet's flag before the East, Christendom he declared, it would be fatal to the British Government in the East, and it was unworthy that the purpose be achieved by force.

BRITAIN READY FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA First Lord of Admiralty Announces Recognition of the Cooperatives.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Walter Hume Long, member from St. George's and First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that all was ready to begin trading with the Russian cooperative societies. Twenty representatives of the Russian Cooperatives are expected to leave Moscow immediately for London. The International Labor Bureau already has gathered a vast amount of data in all countries relating to Russia under the Soviet Government. Thus whether recognition of the Soviet is or is not in the form of a "diplomatic" move, it is, at least, complete recognition of actual contact in affairs.

CARGOES ARE ON THE WAY Blockade of Black Sea Will Be Lifted Gradually to Permit Movement of Goods.

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Dr. Polovtzeff, director in London for the Russian Cooperative Societies, and who, incidentally, is a woman, told the correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD to-day that the delegation which was coming here from Moscow was composed entirely of members of the cooperative societies and that "their politics does not matter." She added that all these representatives were approved by the Soviet authorities.

Trading Without Consuls. Sir Hamar Greenwood, head of the Overseas Trade Department, said the withholding of recognition of the Soviet Government naturally would prevent the appointment of British consular representatives in Russia, but added significantly: "There is nothing to prevent the cooperatives from trading here. The Overseas Trade Department will extend every help possible. It is doubtful how far British traders will get into the country, but there is nothing to prevent them going to Reval, capital of Estonia."

As a matter of fact that is what scores of British traders already have done, obtaining permission from Maxim Litvinoff and other Soviet officials and representatives to go into Russia. Mr. Long said the blockade of the Black Sea would be lifted gradually in the interest and to the financial aid of exporters and manufacturers of clothing, boots and machinery. "Momentarily we are expecting to hear from Moscow that the delegation of cooperatives has left here for London," Dr. Polovtzeff said. "On February 6 our two London representatives, Shonefelt and Makeff, went to Moscow to discuss with headquarters the possibilities of reopening trade and to find out what arrangements had been made to guarantee to the Allies the necessary credits. They are to return to London with eighteen other delegates of the cooperatives and with financial, economic and transport experts, all of whom will be members of the cooperatives."

It is immaterial what their political beliefs are. They are coming here with full authority from the Soviet Government. More progress in this direction undoubtedly would have been made but for the divergent policies of Premier Millerand of France and Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain. While Premier Millerand was opposed to it, Premier Lloyd George was most favorable to the lifting of trade with Russia. An effort of a compromise had to be reached, hence, while refusing to accord the Bolshevik Government diplomatic recognition, trade with Russia is to be encouraged in every way possible. The state of affairs is bound to hang up the development of the trade scheme.

Cargoes of Flax on Way. "Meanwhile the cooperatives have to a certain degree taken matters into their own hands. Cargoes of flax have been shipped from Russia to England, where the purchase money is to be devoted to supplying manufactured goods to Russia. These goods, which include boots, clothing and agricultural machinery, will be ready for immediate shipment from Constantinople, Bergen, London and Trevel." Every possible official and unofficial source in Great Britain, France, Sweden, Switzerland and even in Germany is being tapped to supply the necessary information for the preparation of the report of the League of Nations for the labor delegation to Russia, said Mr. Pardo of the League of Nations labor bureau this afternoon.

"Nothing can be done in the way of nominating delegates until this report is ready for submission about March 22," he said. "The matter then will be in the hands of the International Labor Office, but whether the League of Nations or labor will nominate the delegates it is as yet impossible to say. It is very possible that the League and labor will make some sort of an agreement in the matter, each naming an equal number of representatives."

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SINN FEIN ATTACK IN COUNTY CORK Raiders Driven Off, Leaving Dead and Wounded.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—Two constabulary barracks, at Timoleague and Mount Pleasant, County Cork, were subjected to a prolonged siege last night by large bodies of armed men. The besiegers blocked up the roads with trees and cut the telegraph lines. The attacks lasted for more than two hours, during which attempts were made to set fire to the barracks by piling hay against the doors. The assailants finally were driven off. The members of the garrisons escaped uninjured. In the morning around Timoleague the bodies of several civilians were found. It is believed that the dead men were members of the raiding party there. There also was found a wounded man, who asserted that seven other wounded men had been carried away. The police are searching the neighborhood, but thus far no arrests have been made.

PEACE TO JAPAN AND U. S. OFFER OF SOVIET

Continued from First Page.

existent in Russia to a small extent in the small factories and to a large extent among the peasants. Badayeff said the declared a good blockade on him. This is everywhere in Europe to-day," said the Comptroller. "The rich peasant exploiter of small groups of the village proletariat. He can live for years on the production of his own land. He is being deprived of the vote. The majority regard him as an oppressor, but there is nothing unfamiliar to him in class hatred."

Rich Relinquish Land. "Still, sooner or later, he will need manufactured goods, tools, clothes and furniture, and the factory workers have declared a good blockade on him. Since he is using the weapon England employed against Russia, and is having better luck. Slowly the rich peasant is relinquishing what land he and his family cultivated in the old regime. Asked how he has been able to feed an army during the revolution, Badayeff explained that Russia had been saved by her size. She always had a surplus of grain, and always would have, since the Red advanced in Siberia the amount of grain in Soviet warehouses amounted to 40,000,000 pounds (a pound is about thirty-six ounces) and food enough to ration everybody comfortably for two years.

"The problem that dogs our steps and will until the war is ended," continued Comptroller, "is transport, for we inherited a wreck from the old regime. But the worst is over. The bread ration is a half pound higher than last summer." "No," replied the Comptroller, "only for the first category, but that includes 80,000 people, all the children up to sixteen and adults above sixty; all manual workers and all soldiers. The other classes are added to as fast as we get enough grain."

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Bolshevik Commissioner in Denmark, said to-day that he had received no official overtures for Russia as a result of the Supreme Council's decision. A week from the old regime that peace offers had been sent by the Russian Soviet Government to Japan and Rumania and that the Ukrainian Soviet had offered peace to Poland. It was announced by Litvinoff that he together with M. Krassin, the Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce, and M. Nigin, who has charge of Russia's entire textile industry, would compose a delegation to organize Russian trade with the Allies.

M. Litvinoff said there will be no objection to an inquiry commission of the League of Nations entering Russia, but the Russian Government might make a condition that a commission of radical Socialists also be given facilities in Russia.

Ask Hearing for Richmond. A public hearing on the matter of continuing Richmond as a part of the Second Judicial district was requested yesterday by the Richmond County Bar Association and a committee of five was named to wait upon the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature to arrange the date.

AUCKLAND GEDDES NAMED ENVOY HERE British Minister of Reconstruction Accepts Appointment as Ambassador

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, it was authoritatively announced to-night, has been selected as British Ambassador to Washington. It was added that he had accepted the appointment and that official announcement was awaiting only notification from Washington that Sir Auckland is persona grata.

POST VACANT TWO YEARS Special Commissioners Have Served Since Death of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

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It was also said that Sir Robert Stevenson Home, Minister of Labor, will succeed Sir Auckland as President of the Board of Trade.

If Sir Auckland Geddes comes to Washington as British Ambassador it will be the first permanent appointment of a diplomatist to this post since the death of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice in February, 1918. Nearly a year passed after the death of Sir Cecil before the British Government sent Lord Reading, Chief Justice, as High Commissioner and Ambassador on special mission. There was another long interval between his return to England and the naming of Viscount Grey of Fallodon as British Ambassador on special mission to America. Viscount Grey left here on his return to England on January 4 last. Less than a month afterward his famous letter on the acceptance of the office of High Commissioner as proposed by the Republican leaders was published, and it at once became evident that he would not return to the United States as the British envoy.

The names of many diplomatists and political leaders have been mentioned as possible British Ambassadors to the United States. Lord Northcliffe frequently has urged that "the best man in England" be sent to this country to represent Great Britain. No longer ago than February 7 Lord Northcliffe's Times said: "Americans have long felt regret and something resembling resentment at the makeshift arrangement for British representation in Washington. They must not be suffered to continue. Washington is the most important post in our whole diplomatic service. It is essential to the cultivation and even to the maintenance of friendship to which we attach such high moment that this post should be filled by a man whose character and ability will win the regard and confidence of the American people."

The Times then referred to a report that Sir Auckland Geddes might be named to the post, and said: "Washington can be no dumping ground for unpopular Ministers or for others whose claims are added to as fast as we get enough grain."

Sir Auckland G. Geddes is a K. C. B. member of the House of Commons from Basingstoke, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, and holds the Cabinet post of President of the Board of Trade. He is a Coalition-Unionist and one of the chief supporters of the Lloyd George programme.

Sir Auckland during the war went into the Government service in connection with the mobilization of Britain's industry in the prosecution of the struggle against the Central empire. Later he was at the head of the department through which the men drafted into the service or otherwise taken into the navy and army passed for classification. Through this department not only were the navy and army supplied with men, but the industries mobilized for the war obtained their man power.

MAY USE POISON GAS IN INDIA. Britain Ready to Employ It if Tribes Use It First.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The use of poison gas against the frontier tribes of India is not prohibited except in retaliation. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons last night on behalf of the Government.

U. OF M. FUND TO AID FAR EAST WOMEN Barbours Land in Rentals to Provide Education.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Detroit, Feb. 26.—Levi L. Barbours, Detroit manufacturer, has given the University of Michigan the property at 661 Woodward avenue, formerly his home, with the stipulation that the income from it will be used for educating women of the Far East. An automobile salaroom will be erected on the lot. Under the lease, which is for ninety-nine years, the university will receive a total of \$2,677,000 in rentals. Mr. Barbours said in making the endowment that he believed America can be cemented closely to Oriental countries if a greater effort is made here to educate the people of the Far Eastern countries, particularly the women. The endowment will supply the funds by which women can go to the University of Michigan and study medicine and prepare for various other professions which will fit them to aid in the uplift of their home countries.

A study of present missionary efforts in the Far East, Mr. Barbours said, led to the discovery that there are many cities there larger than Detroit in which there are only one or two modern doctors. This, with a complete lack of sanitary means and the knowledge of the care of public health, has been responsible, he found, for pestilences which claimed the lives of thousands.

NINE WIN \$200,000 EACH IN WILL FIGHT Heirs of Standard Oil Officer Get \$3,000,000 Estate.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—After a long search for them and an ensuing legal controversy nine persons to-day established their right as heirs to share in the \$3,000,000 estate of William P. Cowan, former president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, who died intestate in his country home at Wheaton, Ill., in 1918. They will receive approximately \$200,000 each.

The youngest heir is 44, the oldest 90. They are William Saxton, 72, Eagle, Mich.; Walter Saxton, William's twin brother, Waukegan, Mich.; Charles Saxton, 48, Elsie, Mich.; Mrs. Caroline Saxton Hart, 53, Grand Lodge, Mich.; Mrs. R. B. Colby, 44, Cadillac, Mich.; Judson Phelps, 39, Detroit; Henry B. Stillwell, 70, Gloverville, N. Y.; W. G. Stillwell, 72, Springfield, Mass., and heirs at law of Mrs. Helen Shadbolt, Plymouth, N. Y., who was 25 years old when she died a few weeks ago.

REPEAL OF DAYLIGHT BILL G. O. P. PURPOSE Saving Must Come by Local Rule, Is Notice.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 26.—While New York City Democrats to-day presented a bill repealing the Senate bill repealing the State daylight saving law because of the absence from the chamber of their leader, Senator James J. Walker, the declarations of Republican leader J. Henry Walters left no doubt that passage of the measure is a part of the Republican programme. Senator Walters made it plain that those who are in favor of the daylight savings law will have to rely on local ordinances and voluntary agreements by the business men of their locality if they are to get the additional hour of daylight next summer. He pointed out how disastrous and perplexing it would be on the railroad systems, on the Stock Exchange, and in other ways, to have New York State time an hour ahead of the rest of the country.

SNOW BLOCKS CAR LINES. Wind Causes Tieup of Massachusetts Trolleys.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26.—Trolley transportation conditions that are the worst of the winter exist to-day in western Massachusetts as the result of last night's high wind, which piled snow over lines that had been laboriously excavated after heavier storms. The few inches of snow that fell Tuesday night has drifted heavily. Intercity lines are affected most. Holyoke is virtually isolated from its suburbs with five outlying lines covered by drifts and the rails buried in ice formed in last night's near zero weather. Lines at Northampton, Chicopee and South Hadley are at a standstill.

FRENCH RAILSTRIKE LAID TO RED CHIEFS Walkout Suspected as First Move for Nationwide Tieup by Bolsheviks.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—There was no amelioration of the railway strike situation in France up to a late hour this evening. It is hoped in all quarters that the threat of a general railway tieup will be averted. For the moment the strike is localized on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean lines and the state controlled Compagnie de l'Est, although the latter had a normal number of trains in operation this morning. Premier Millerand had a conference with a delegation of the railroad workers to-day. A further meeting was arranged.

ACTION BY MILLERAND Militarization of Personnel and Troop Guards for Lines Considered.

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Vigorous measures by the government to protect railway properties and to safeguard operation of trains are generally approved by the public, whose hostility to the strike movement became more and more evident as the day passed. The Government's measures include the partial militarization of the personnel of the railroads affected by the strike and the calling out of troops to guard important junctions, yards and stations.

The startling suddenness of the suspension of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean lines—a walkout precipitated by the suspension of a railway man for disciplinary reasons—has given rise to the suspicion that revolutionary leaders were behind the incident as a pretext for a general strike movement. The Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean is the great artery which connects Great Britain and France with the south of Europe.

Railway men are known to have been seeking a pretext for a strike throughout the last few months, and it is believed that they were quick to seize the opportunity offered to them last Tuesday. French newspapers declared that neither the Government nor the people should be mistaken regarding the real character of the strike. They characterized it as essentially revolutionary, led by Bolshevik leaders, who for an indeterminate length of time have had control of the labor movement, which they are simply using to carry out their plan for a social revolution.

Alfred Capus, writing in *Figaro*, challenges the extremist leaders to seduce the working classes to revolution. "Labor will not choose this moment to stab France in the back," he declares. The press on the whole is urging the Government to use a firm hand in putting down the strike, which, if it spreads, threatens to plunge France into an even worse state of economic depression than at present.

The cry is being raised for Parliament to hasten through immediately legislation for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, which has such legislation existed would have made impossible such a situation as exists here to-day. Meanwhile the Government is being urged to use its military power to repress and punish the insurgents.

Public opinion looks on the action of the strikers in the light of the treasonable demeanor of an anarchist, holding that to abandon the railways at this moment is to cut off the nation's food supplies and cripple her commerce—the action, it is declared, that is nothing short of completing the work of destruction begun by the enemy. The P. L. and M., for example, has been crippled 80 per cent. of its working efficiency.

Press Appeal Goes to Millerand. PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Parliamentary press representatives have transmitted to Premier Millerand, who is in London, a request that in enforcing the law with regard to one day of rest weekly for workers the sale of daily newspapers be prohibited from Sunday noon to Monday noon.

It is the conviction in banking circles that it is imperative for Canadians to conserve their resources in finance, industry and trade.

ISN'T IT SO? A man borrows to build a home—the architect plans it, the contractor erects it. The man breaks down—a lawyer draws him, the doctor opens him by mistake, the mourners mournfully remark, "How Natural He Looks," the minister extolls his virtues—and we come along and pay the whole blooming shooting match their fees, and take care of his wife and family after he's gone. THAT'S ALL WE DO. Many men live to a ripe old age, however—they win coming or going, under our plan!

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ECONOMY IS SHOWN IN CANADIAN BUDGET Increased Production Urged in Speech at the Opening of Parliament. By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Parliament opened to-day in the new building. On the return of the members of the House of Commons to their temporary chamber Sir George Foster, acting Premier, in moving a vote of thanks to the King, reviewed the evolution of parliamentary institutions and structures in Canada. W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition leader, in seconding the motion, referred to the new buildings as the symbol of national unity, the expression of the spirit of the people rising from the ashes of the war to the reconstructed new day. He paid honor to John Pierson, the architect, who was an observer of the opening scenes from the press gallery.

Women in evening and court dress were in the majority, both on the floor of the House and in the galleries. All six members of the Supreme Court of Canada were in attendance, and the consuls general of the foreign states occupied prominent seats on the floor of the House. At three o'clock the Governor-General entered the chamber accompanied by the acting Premier. The speech from the throne, like the speech of Sir George Foster, was delivered both in French and English.

An authorized statement in advance of the work of the session, the speech is evidence of the determination of the ministry to pursue the path of least resistance. After a word of reference to the first assembly in the new legislative home, gratification was expressed that final ratification of the treaty of peace between the allied Powers and Germany had been brought into force, effecting the creation of the League of Nations.

The programme of legislation includes the federal franchise elections act, bills on copyrights, patents and amendments to existing acts. In connection with the budget, prepared with a view of strict economy, it was urged that the situation created by the exchange, inflated currency and lack of international credits impressed the one great lesson that increased production, thrift and economy for the individual and the state was the only sure hope of business improvement and future prosperity.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was adjourned until Monday, when it will have precedence over all business except production of new bills. A caucus of the supporters of the government will be held early in the week to consider the situation and decide on policy and action. It is the conviction in banking circles that it is imperative for Canadians to conserve their resources in finance, industry and trade.

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